

By Authority.



Finance Department.

HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 16, 1888.

Notice is hereby given to all employees of the Hawaiian Government, and to other persons to whom moneys may be due at the Hawaiian Treasury on or before March 31, 1888, to present vouchers for settlement on or before that date; and all persons having moneys on account of the Government are requested to make their returns promptly, in order that there may be no delay in closing the accounts for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1888.

W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Finance.

Sale of Government Land.

On WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1888, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold a certain tract of land called Mahani, in Kalili Valley, Oahu, containing an area of 18 1/10 acres, more or less.

This land is suited to grazing purposes.

Terms—Upset price \$250.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 10, 1888. 1201 St.

The above sale is postponed until WEDNESDAY, February 22d, at noon.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Feb. 15, 1888.

J. P. KAMA, Esq., was on the 18th inst., appointed District Justice for the district of Ewa, island of Oahu, to reside at Waiānae, Oahu.

S. B. KAALAWAKA, Esq., was on the 18th inst., appointed District Justice for the District of North Kona, island of Hawaii.

GEO. W. AKAU HAPAL, Esq., has this day been appointed District and Police Justice for the District of Hilo, island of Hawaii.

Dated Honolulu, January 30, 1888.

HENRY SMITH,
Deputy Clerk, Supreme Court.

1206

Sale of Government Land.

On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1888.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, at 12 o'clock noon, the following Government Lands:

1st.—A certain piece of land known as Lot 13, at Kaunakoa, South Kona, Hawaii, containing an area of 3/4 acre.

Terms—Upset price \$50.

2d.—A certain land in "Paumotu," Kapaemahu, Maui, containing an area of 116 2/10 acres more or less.

Terms—Upset price \$200.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 19, 1888. 1202 St.

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

Our evening contemporary tries to "reach" us with words of praise for a "rational view" that happens to be identical with former utterances of ours, which, however, set a whole crowd of writers in that paper to work "painting the town red" with blazing invective against the Government in general and its alleged organ in particular, or the latter in general and the former in particular. However, let that pass, for everybody will be glad to see the Bulletin in "a better frame of mind," as the Quaker said, than it was a little while ago, even if it does labor under a delusion that its neighbor and not itself needed reformation. A disposition to approve the good seen in others may not be the least promising symptom of individual improvement.

AUSTRALIAN papers are discussing what is to be done about the Chinese. It is a serious question there. An exchange says: "Every year the difficulties increase, and in the northern parts of Australia the Mongolian is fast becoming the dominant race. In North Queensland and in the northern territory of South Australia they outnumber the Europeans by ten to one, swarm the gold fields, and monopolize all kinds of business, and to be crossed have matters arrived in subversive region that a racial war is not a question of time." An emigrant's last mail told of States Constable who had driven distinction off the Clermont gold fields and the Amc—

saying, "it is a wretched Government, an account anted police being sent the refusal of the Chinese obeyed his prerogative without any show of since the Commenting upon the the if this officer with his coming of ejection, the Auckland, vious Star says: "This is the first day, we believe, in the history of Australia that the authorities have made a distinction between the European and Chinese miners, and we are not aware of any legislation empowering them to make such a distinction. If such authority has been given under some goldfield regulations, it appears to us that it is distinctly ultra vires, and may lead to serious Imperial complications. We will therefore watch with considerable interest the upshot of the affair." The same paper contends that the whole question of the immigration of Chinese to the Colonies "will shortly require to be dealt with broadly and with federal unanimity, and that those who have given most consideration to the matter are distinctly of

opinion that, as the Chinese can never be incorporated as a part of our nationality, their presence amongst us is a danger to the common weal of the Caucasian races in these lands." Another Colonial paper indicates where the chief difficulty lies in the Colonies, or any of the British possessions, in the following words: "Our last war with China cost Britain six millions, and China as much. The result was that China opened twenty-two Treaty ports to commerce, and admitted the English into the country on the condition that her people were to enjoy equal right with other nations in the British dominions. The trade of those treaty ports with Great Britain and the Colonies at present amounts to £40,000,000 a year, and is increasing enormously. Great Britain has, moreover, just completed a new treaty of friendship with China, for the opening of trade via Burma and Tibet, which means a big thing in a few years. Well, if the British colonies adopt such a measure of hostility against the Chinese, China will be perfectly justified in abrogating all her treaties with Great Britain and kicking every Englishman out of the Empire and shutting up the treaty ports. Especially as China would most likely freeze on to Russia, and give her the whole benefit of her maritime position in the Pacific!"

PROBABLY the strongest argument in favor of the veto being a personal right of the King consists in the fact that the Article providing for the veto is copied from the United States Constitution. This is indeed conclusive so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough for the purpose intended. The argument fails when the United States Constitution is searched in vain for any provision corresponding to that of Article 78 in the Hawaiian Constitution. There are authorities and reasons for dissenting from the Court's opinion that the President's veto is a legislative function. It could be shown with great force by the positive text of the United States Constitution and by cogent reasoning from the nature of the President's relations to the people, that the power in question belongs to the executive functions of the President. As the independent repository of the popular will he declines, when he deems it for the national welfare, to put in effect certain legislation made by Congress, in which body the legislative power is exclusively vested by the Constitution. It is true, as the Court sets forth, that our Constitution vests the legislative power in the King and the Legislature. That does not show, however, that the signing or refusing to sign a bill belongs to the legislative power. On the contrary, the Constitution seems to define that function as an executive one. The same article (31) that specifies the executive power prescribes His Majesty's signature to bills as necessary to their validity, and, besides, makes his Ministers responsible. Again, the article (47) defining the power of the Legislature seems very pointedly to suggest that any veto is unconstitutional except it is exercised against legislation deemed to be contrary to the Constitution itself. "The Legislature has full power and authority * * * from time to time to make all manner of wholesome laws, not repugnant to the Constitution." This view is in accord with the veto power as elsewhere exercised. For instance, the Imperial Act confederating the British North American Provinces confers the privilege on the Federal Government of disallowing acts of the Provincial Legislatures. Yet the disallowance must be upon constitutional grounds, or it is liable to be overruled by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the Empire, as has been done in a recent case.

If we consider the parallels existing with the system of Great Britain, the argument by analogy will be borne out much further against the irresponsible veto than in its favor. The British form of Government, based upon an unwritten Constitution, is always described as that of a "constitutional" or "limited monarchy." Likewise the Hawaiian Constitution declares that "the Government of this Kingdom is that of a Constitutional Monarchy." A standard authority, in a definition of the royal prerogatives of the British Crown, mentions, among a host of executive and judicial functions, that of the signing and refusing signature to parliamentary enactments. But it is added that this prerogative is always understood in these days to be exercised only upon the advice of the Ministers of the Crown. The same authority defines the sovereign as the reservoir and not the fountain of power. The Supreme Court's opinion quotes from the historian Macaulay to the effect that the exercise of the veto by the sovereign contrary to the advice of Ministers would involve a critical state that must if prolonged end in revolution. From the implied admission of the historian that the sovereign has the power of bringing about such a crisis in that way, the Court reasons that the sovereign of Great Britain is invested with the naked right of veto, though it would be dangerous to exercise it. But, as their Honors remark later, they were obliged to construe the Hawaiian Constitution by its intrinsic features. Now, if there is one feature more than any other running like a thread clear through the Hawaiian fundamental law, it is that of responsible government and the irremovable responsibility of the sovereign for any exercise of power affecting his subjects. For every single inference of the King's independent action in matters of government, which can be drawn from the document, there may be adduced several distinct provisions

for keeping absolute sovereignty out of his hands and leaving all ruling power with agents who can be held to prompt and strict account. The whole trend of British precedent is in line with the interpretation of the veto power that we would like to have had put upon our Constitution. Since the days of Macaulay and Burke, the two English authorities quoted by the Court, the advance of that line of precedent has proceeded far. It is very questionable if any authority of these latter Victorian days could be found who would concede so much to prerogative as those former eminent authorities. And should Queen Victoria go the way of all flesh without having ever exercised "the naked right of veto," nobody will dare contend that such a right will not have been forever buried with her. In this connection it may be said that the anecdote of Gladstone insisting upon the Queen signing a certain bill, which was related in argument before the Court and ridiculed in certain quarters outside, had been published in several papers with credit to Temple Bar, a well-known London periodical. British precedent and the intent of the Hawaiian Constitution, as we perceive the latter, run very much in parallel lines. But with the Constitution as we must now abide by it, the King is clothed with power that the British sovereign—according to the Court's citations—can only wield at the risk of civil war.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

HON. H. TOWNSEND's third paper on the temperance question has been received too late for this issue.

A DECISION just made by the United States Treasury is that coin worn smooth by wear cannot be rejected as mutilated coin.

THE report of the anniversary celebration of the Hawaiian Club in Boston contains some interesting personal and historical information.

BISHOP MOORHOUSE of London in a recent sermon made the startling declaration that the fear of the military alone averts a bloody Socialist revolution.

It may be proper to mention that the Government's brief on the veto question given in this week's issue, was prepared by Mr. A. S. Hartwell, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court.

A NEW SOUTH WALES silver mining company engaged the most capable man to be found in America as manager, at the handsome salary of \$20,000. In five weeks the manager saved his year's salary to the company by pointing out a defect in the feeding of the furnaces.

THE mission of Mr. Owen Jones, one of the Directors of the Pacific Cable Company, whose arrival in Australia was mentioned in our Colonial news summary, is "to arrange the terms on which a cable should be laid across the Pacific, and on what basis Canada and the Colonies should subsidize it."

THE quarantine may not be all that it should be. Still, the fact remains that no less than three vessels have arrived at this port within the past few weeks, having cases of small-pox on board, and the precautions maintained by the Board of Health have prevented a single case of infection occurring. This, too, although two patients landed on the quarantine ground died there.

FROM the favor in which the recommendation of the select committee has been received, it is probable that the New York Legislature will adopt electricity as the means of inflicting capital punishment. It is doubtless well to divest executions of all elements of cruelty so far as possible, but a reform equally demanded would be the prohibition of everything that tends to make the condemned criminal a hero.

THERE is a prospect of the United States adopting prohibition of opium except for medicinal purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress the draft of a bill prohibiting the importation of opium containing less than nine per cent. of morphine and authorizing the Treasury to seize and destroy all opium prepared for smoking. The Secretary says if Congress still desires to obtain revenue from the importation of opium for smoking the present tax of \$10 per pound should be materially reduced, so that the inducement to smugglers will be lessened.

SHARKS are creating any amount of excitement in Sydney harbor, being so bold as to pursue boatmen. Burke, a pugilist who passed through here sometime ago, had his boat demolished by the voracious jaws of one of the monsters, while he was out taking rowing exercise. The shark took to eat the boat before tasting the boxer, the latter avoided being devoured on the half shell by swimming ashore. From the prominence given the incident in the Colonial papers, a faint suspicion arises that the public sympathized with the shark in losing the second course of its intended centennial banquet.

An enthusiastic promoter of the best sugar industry is working in New Zealand. Soon it will be beet to right, beet to left, beet in front, beet in rear. Where shall the sugar cane appear in the future? Then there is the new substance from coal tar, "saccharine," with its three hundred times the sweetening power of sugar, besides extraordinary virtues as a preservative agent. It really does appear that there will soon be a plethora of marketable sweetness in the world, but there is not ground for

concluding that the cause, with its sacchariferous succulence, will be the first growth to be relegated to the neglected wilderness.

CAPTAIN A. H. SHIPP, a British subject for many years a resident of San Francisco, has received a communication from the British Government informing him that he would soon be handsomely rewarded by the Government for his discovery of the dynamite, or nitro-gelatin cartridge. This is very agreeable news to the Captain and his friends, for he was so unfortunate as to have an arm blown off while experimenting in 1885 owing to a defective gun used. For many months the British Government has been making secret tests of the invention at Shoeburyness. With Captain Shipp's cartridge the officers succeeded in driving fifty-five pounds of dynamite a distance of over three and a half miles at the rate of 1,600 feet a second. When a chilled steel head is placed upon the cartridge, it is claimed that it will penetrate the armor of common vessels three miles distant. Lieutenant Graydon is using a similar cartridge, but Captain Shipp will contest his right, having secured the English and American patents. The Captain is also recognized by the Queen's officers, as stated in the communication from the Government, as the discoverer or inventor.

Monthly Meeting Y. M. C. A.

The monthly business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held Thursday evening, Mr. F. J. Lowrey, President, in the chair; Mr. R. W. Podmore, Secretary.

Mr. E. O. White, Treasurer, read his statement of the month's financial transactions:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last month.....	\$ 34 65
Monthly collection.....	9 40
Dues collected.....	8 00
Pledges collected.....	180 00
Donation from F. A. Schaefer.....	100 00
Special pledges for Hawaiian Branch.....	489 00
Donation from ladies to Hawaiian Branch.....	51 00
Donation from gentlemen for Hawaiian Branch.....	50 00
Membership dues, Hawaiian Branch.....	44 00
Japanese department of Hawaiian Branch.....	21 65
	\$987 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Secretary, 1 month.....	\$125 00
Janitor, 1 month.....	60 00
Water Works, 6 months.....	13 75
Ice Co.'s bill, 1 month.....	9 30
Repairs on ceiling, per J. Bowler.....	30 00
M. Adams for collecting.....	1 25
Rent Emma Hall.....	450 00
Water Works, 6 months for Emma Hall.....	13 75
Carpenter work and painting Emma Hall.....	60 00
Lewers & Cooke's bill for Emma Hall.....	34 00
Sundry items for Emma Hall.....	22 80
Music teacher for Hawaiian Branch.....	8 00
Janitor of Emma Hall.....	135 00
	\$962 85

Leaving balance on hand..... \$24 85

The General Secretary's report was read and accepted.

One associate member was received. Some routine matters were disposed of and the usual collection taken up, after which the meeting adjourned.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

TUESDAY, February 14th.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE McCULLY PRESIDING.

F. A. Schaefer & Co. vs. George W. Wilfong and J. H. Paty, garnishees. F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; W. A. Kinney and W. O. Smith for defendant. Wilfong. The complaint, filed November 23, 1887, alleges that defendant, George W. Wilfong, is indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of \$15,316 45, which he neglected to pay. Jurors: F. L. Winter, E. O. White, A. L. Smith, J. J. Lecker, H. Lose, W. Unger, T. W. Rawlins, F. M. Swanzy, Charles Lucas, H. S. Tregloan, J. Shaw, T. F. Lansing.

Verdict for the defendant.

AT CHAMBERS.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DOLE.

Estate Mary Lindsay. Accounts. Monsarrat, administrator. Whiting and Achi for the heirs. Partly heard and continued till called.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE McCULLY.

Geo. H. Dole vs. Homelo (k). Foreclosure. Decree ordered for plaintiff for \$339 67.

WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1888.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE DOLE PRESIDING.

Estate of Mauae, deceased. Appeal of Kahalewai (w.) at the January Term, from a decision of Justice McCully of October 27th, 1886, admitting will of deceased to probate and motion for trial by jury of proof of said will. January 5th, a motion to reinstate the appeal was dismissed. January 21st, the Court, in banco, by Justice Judd declared the motion granted and the appeal reinstated. A. C. Smith and A. Rosa for contestant, W. L. Holokahiki for proponent.

Jurors—Alohiha, S. Nahakuelua, S. Kanoa, Kahiaao, A. E. Kahulu, P. A. Kelleth, S. Kaili, J. Nua, J. Kaai, H. Kaaha, Kealohapuaole, D. M. Aea.

AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PRESTON.

Jas. W. Gay vs. Mendonca. Hearing on a motion for new trial. Matter is taken under advisement.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17th.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE DOLE PRESIDING.

Estate of Mauae. Commenced Wednesday and on all day.

AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE MR. JUSTICE PRESTON.

Frederick A. Cooke vs. Clark M. Cooke. Separation. Hatch for plaintiff, C. Brown for defendant. Argued and submitted.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DOLE.

E. Wery vs. John Naki et al. Foreclosure of mortgage. Continued till to-morrow.

An Assault and Battery Case.

The case of Rex. vs. C. W. Bruce and Mary Bruce was commenced on Tuesday in the Police Court. Defendants are charged with assault and battery on Minnie Oleson on or about the 9th instant.

W. A. Kinney assists the Crown; A. C. Smith appears for the defendants, who plead not guilty. Minnie Oleson, on being sworn, testified: I was born in Norway; have been here one year; learned to speak English; live with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, on Chaplain street; on Sunday, January 2d, was 11 years old; Mrs. Bruce said she was going to send me to the Reformatory School; she whipped me with a piece of a horse-whip; think she whipped me on Thursday, 9th instant; she laid me down on the floor and hit me many times on the back; the bruises shown to the doctor were made on Thursday; I was whipped for drinking milk; on Sunday afternoon I was playing with a sailor, and a dog jumped up and dirtied my dress, and the lodger told me to go in and wash it, so my aunt would not scold me, and in coming out I had a handkerchief, and Mrs. Bruce said I stole it, and I told her the man had given it to me, and Mrs. Bruce struck me twice, so I told her I was hiding the handkerchief, which was not true, but I admitted it to save being whipped. On Sunday I went to Mr. Wales', and Mrs. Bruce came after me and I went back with her, and on Monday Mrs. Bruce sent me to tell Mrs. Wales that I was whipped for stealing money, and I told her, and I also told her that it was not true, and that I did not take any money.

Cross-examined—I go to school at the English Sisters' school; took ten cents one time and bought candy; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have given me money; a sailor took me to Mrs. Wales'; stopped there last night; went with Mrs. Berry to the doctor; defendants treat me kindly most of the time, but sometimes they whip me; the first time Mrs. Bruce whipped me was on Adams lane; on Thursday, Mr. Bruce and a girl were present when I was whipped; on Sunday the sailor came to take a room, and in the evening I went away with the sailor to Mr. Wales' in the next house; Sunday afternoon was the last time Mrs. Bruce whipped me; Mr. Morgan's little girl slept with me at Mr. Wales' place; was not afraid to go home alone; I spoke to the sailor about going to Mrs. Wales' and he went with me, and I asked Mrs. Wales if I could stop there, for I was afraid of being whipped; I packed a satchel and left it in the sailor's room, and the sailor was to return and get it.

Dr. McWayne sworn, and testified: I am a licensed physician; examined this girl, Minnie Oleson, yesterday, and I think, from what I saw of her, her treatment was excessive punishment for any offense. Cross-examined—I think the bruises were on the girl from 36 to 48 hours; think the marks could not have been made in less than 36 hours; Miss Berry brought the child. Defendants were reprimanded and discharged on the 18th inst.

New Advertisements.

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executor and Executor of the Will of Dr. J. W. Smith, late of Koloa, deceased, hereby notify all persons who have claims against the estate of said Dr. J. W. Smith to present them to the undersigned within six months from the date of this publication, or they will be forever barred.

M. K. SMITH, Executor.

J. H. SMITH, Executor.

Koloa, Kauai, Jan. 1888. 1204 St.

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: My daughter, Miss Johanna Scholtz, aged 14 years and 4 months, having left her parental home without just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid everyone to trust or harbor her in any shape or form whatever, under full penalty of the law. And also, I will pay to anyone who will give information leading to her apprehension, the sum of \$30 as a reward for said information.

FRED. SCHOLTZ.

Wailuku, Feb. 11, 1888. 1206 Im

SITUATION WANTED!

THE UNDERSIGNED, FAMILIAR with the management of the outside plantation work in Engageant as Head Lina. Address, A. MOROFF, 1205 St.

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

HAVING MADE COMPLETE arrangements, I shall receive EVERY MAIL new sets of stamps of all kinds. Sheet of stamps sent on approval to any address on the understanding that they will be sent back by return of mail.

Hawaiian stamps taken in exchange at fair rates. In no case will stamps be charged at higher rates than those of established Eastern dealers.

A few very rare Swiss stamps by special agreement. One fine collection of over 2,000 stamps for sale.

W. F. REYNOLDS.

8 Union Street, Honolulu.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

KALAKAUA.—By the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Kingdom, King: To the Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy—

You are hereby commanded to summon THOS. W. MANCHESTER, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof to be then before the Supreme Court at the January Term thereof, to be held at the Court Room, of the Court House, Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M., to show cause why the claim of Luluhiopoi Manchester, plaintiff, should not be awarded her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then to return this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, at Honolulu, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1887.

(L. S.) HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the summons in said case, and that said Court this day ordered publication thereof, and that said cause stand continued until the next April Term of Court.

Dated Honolulu, January 11, 1888.

1202 St. WILLIAM FOSTER, Clerk Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of LORENZO MARCHANT, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Lorenzo Marchant deceased, having on the 7th day of February, 1888, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to F. A. Schaefer of Honolulu, having been filed by him.

It is hereby ordered, that FRIDAY, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Chambers in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be, and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, February 7, 1888.

By the Court: 1203 St. HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of SAMUEL HARRISON, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate. On reading and filing the petition of Arthur Harrison of said Honolulu, alleging that said Samuel Harrison died intestate at Honolulu, on the 3d day of February, 1888, and praying that Letters of Administration be granted to said Arthur Harrison, it is ordered, that FRIDAY, the 9th day of March, 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M., be and hereby is appointed, for hearing said petition at Chambers in the Court Room of said Court, at Chambers in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and give notice of this order to be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, weekly newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, February 14, 1888.

By the Court: 1206 St. HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of GEORGE ENGELHARDT, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of George Engelhardt, deceased, having on the 23d day of February, 1888, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to L. A. Thurston and C. Holte, both of Honolulu, having been filed by said L. A. Thurston.

It is hereby ordered, that TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Chambers in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be, and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, February 20, 1888.

By the Court: 1206 St. HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of WALTER MURRAY GIBSON, deceased. Order appointing time for Probate of Will and directing publication of notice of the same.

A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, having on the 14th day of February, 1888, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to John S. Walker, having been filed by him.

It is hereby ordered, that FRIDAY, the 9th day of March, 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Chambers in Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be, and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said Will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, weekly newspaper printed and published in Honolulu.

And it is further ordered, that citations be issued to the subscribing witnesses to said Will, and to the heirs of the testator, to appear at said Will, and to appear and contest the probate of said Will, at the time appointed, if they have any cause so to do.